**Dartmouth Professors** 

**But Hood's Perfectly Cured** 

"In 1886 a little sore gathered on my left

ankle, which soon became painful and broke open, discharging freely. The family physi-

cian termed it an ulcer, commonly known as

an old man's sore, due to the poor state of my

blood. The doctor's treatment did not seem to benefit me, as the sore spread to the size of a saucer. I was greatly run down by it and had to give up business. The doctors said owing to my advanced age it was their opinion

The Sore Was Incurable.

In 1888 I made a trip to the faculty at Dart-

mouth College, determined to have the ules:

operated upon. The surgeons deemed it in-

advisable to perform an operation on the

advisable to perform an operation on the ankie, claiming that my advanced age, 78 years, in itself was a barrier, and that only temporary relief could be given. I returned to my home at West Lebanon discouraged and disheartened. I was pining over my misfortune when a friend urged me to give Hood Nareaparilla a trial. I hought one bottle. I had taken only a part of it hefore I noted a change in my case. The crustion took on a healthy appearance. I persevered with the

Hood's Sarsa-parilla

increased as the beneficial effects became ap-

parent. I took six bettles of Hood's Sarsa-

parilla and at the end of that time the sore

Had Completely Healed,

only the scar remaining as a reminder of the suffering I had undergone. The effect of the medicine was also beneficial to my whole sys-tem. I have not felt so well for years."—JOHN S. CURRIER, West Lebanou, N. H.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring

the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal-

tion to be sent to the Mayor of Chicago and

the Governor of the State, asking them to in-

terest themselves in the condition of the vast

army of idle men, and to provide some means

of a better state of affairs.

Mrs. Matilda Allenson, President of the

American l'atriot Society, read a paper, which

They Won't Have a Chance to Join Coxey.

John Dalrymple and August Grappe, a couple of tramps, were arrested at Thirty-first

street and Fifth avenue late on Saturday night

for intoxication. Dalrymple climbed up a

ligent citizens and citizenesses!"
"Hooroofor Coxey's array!" shouted Grappe.
The mass meeting was interrupted by the arrival of a policeman, who took the orator and the audience to the station house. Yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, they were sent to the Island for three months.

Frye's Army Will Be Vaccinated.

TERRE HAUTE, April 22.-Frye's army was

visited by thousands of people to-day at their

camp just across the river. It was a sort of a

holiday occasion. The army brushed them-selves up, and Frye talked at intervals all day to the people who called. Mounted on a plat-form he made about a dozen speeches. The army will be vaccinated to-morrow morning under the order of the State Board of Health.

PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN WORK

Becorative Craftsmen Object to Handling

A conference of ornamental carpenters, and carvers, marble workers, and men of kindred

trades was held yesterday afternoon at 147

Delegates from thirty-five trades attended.

The speakers strongly condemned the Van-

lerbilts and other millionaires, who they said

imported great quantities of desorative ma-

Resolutions were adopted praying the Leg-

Resolutions were adopted praying the Legislature to pass the bill, which provides that no alien shall get work as long as elitzens are idle and obtainable for such labor.

The sub-committee appointed to map out a line of action reports that thousands of wood workers, plasterers, marble workers, and other craftsmen are fast becoming impoverished through the methods of New York city's wealthy residents, architects, and contractors. The committee recommended that all tradesmen who handle such material shall, on and after June 1, refrain from doing so, and that all kindred trades in the building industry shall support them should an attempt he made to furnish other labor to do the handling.

made to furnish other labor to do the hand-ling.

This recommendation applies only to work coming from foreign points and to convict-made material. With reference to work done in suburban localities it was resolved not to hande it unless it has been done under such conditions of hours and wages as prevail in New hork city. Skilled laborers employed in the manufacture of decorative trimplings should receive \$3.50 a day for eight hours' work.

EDWIN BOOTH'S BROTHER SUES.

Calls on the Executors for an Accounting of

Dr. Jose; h A. Booth of 250 West 131st street.

the only surviving brother of the late Edwin

Booth and a legates under the latter's will for

\$10,000, is causing the executors some little in-

West Thirty-second street.

Cures

Called It Incurable

-A Frightful Ulcer.

arrangement on which the speakers were to score of hands selend the Gothamita, and stand, but the crowd had broken it in the pushing and hauling. Swift was helped on the frail railing that surrounds this atructure, but lost his balance and had to jump to save himself. He then mounted the steps, and was about to speak when one of the policemen told him it was against the law, and he would have to get outside the fence. The crowd objected to this, but Swift explained that he wanted no trouble with the authorities, and asked that word be passed back to the edge of the crowd. and that a packing box be secured. With the ald of six policemen an opening ten fest long by five feet wide was made in front of the band stand, and the broken platform was braced up and mounted by Swilt. At this juncture the six policemen turned on their heels and disappeared in the crowd. Messrs. Swift, Taylor. and Fitzgerald called upon them to remain and keep a little space clear, but without avail.

SWIFT STARTS TO SPEAK. Swift started out by saving that he wanted peace. The confusion continued; he could not be heard. He asked and begged all present to keep from starting a disturbance, and then said:

We are here to-day to start our delegation

toward Washington." The crowd surged forward, carrying the speaker, army, and the fence before it. Swift was thrown on the steps and the army hopelessly separated.

One member objected strenuously to a party of youngsters, who, led by a bulky negro, had formed a flying wedge that threatened life and limb. He was promptly knocked down and escaped in the throng, wiping the blood from his face. Several men were being badly cut by the barbed wire, against which they were pressed, and a babel of curses and entreaties ollowed. At last a reactionary movement set

in that permitted the fence to be straightened. A dozen weeping and walling small boys were passed over it and gained admission to the stand, and after a hard struggle a woman was lifted over the fence in a sadly demoralized and fainting condition. After ten minutes Swift's voice was heard

"Quiet, as possible, please. Oh, do not act

Comparative quiet was at last obtained, and Ewift said the men were all present to attention to the condition of the working

Now, will all of you stand by us in this fight?" he asked.
Shouts of "Yes" and "No" went up, with

the affirmatives in the majority. This was immediately followed by saveral free fights and mob carried Mesers. O'Neil and Taylor over the fence, and they took their places beside Bwift. When quiet had been restored once more Swift continued: "If this is so, I want every one of you, when you see ridicule heaped upon this movement, to lay it where it belongs that is, at the door of our enemies, the monopolists. We want farms supplied that the people can work on. We want the railroads, telegraphs, and mines taken by the people and run by them." There was great cheering, and a voice from

the crowd asked: "How about telephones?" 'Yes, and telephones," shouted Swift. "Are you in favor of this movement now?" A deafening "Yes!" was the answer.

And are you also in favor of a commission to nationalize trusts?" Another shout of "Yes!" greeted the speaker.

"And every public monopoly?"

A cheer was given with a will at this point. THE BIG BURN BEGINS.

Then the confusion became general. A rush forward was made that threatened to carry the band stand over to Beacon street. Swift and the others on the stand relied to those

"Every man of you help all he can to hold back, or some one will be killed!" Just then the Coxey banner was torn to

shreds and the pole captured amid cheers and curses. Field Director Fitzgerald jumped into the van and shouted furiously:

If you see any one pushing, smash him in It was fifteen minutes before Swift could be heard. Then he said:

"I will stop right here, and you can go home unless you act like gentlemen. Now I want you to make room, so that the delegates can form over there to the right and "get the band with them." During the process of getting the men out of the crowd there was a hurried con-sultation between Swift, Taylor, O'Neil, and Fitzgeraid, which ended by Fitzgerald sneaking out. Then Swift read the following letter to President Cleveland, a copy of which was mailed to-day:

The custom is an old one of resorting to a liberal use of bullets to check the rising desire of starving long and live. We are sending a delegation to represent the unemployed thousands in New England. Perhaps here have the poor suffered more excessively and with to have our deputation thrown into prison or slain by dedict while exercising their constitutional lib erty to petition. It would not increase the public tran quility, already disturbed by many threatened cir-cumstances. The truth is, before tranquility is re-stored there will have to be a readjustment of the wealth conditions. You may not realize that the case s grave. When have American citizens starved in this

You, as President, can oppose the reckless tendency to further exasperate the people by treating their representatives with brutality. You can give your upport to suactments which look toward a restoration to the people of the wealth which they have been de-frauded of by monopoly and privilege. You can en-deavor to have the people provided with proper food while in Washington, and granted an opportunity to present their petitions in an orderly body at the Car await your action attentively. Mounton I. Burr. At the conclusion of the reading there came

"Cleveland is all right." Swift answered quickly: "I hope he will

prove all right. We are going to give him a

chance at the Capitol." You never will get up the steps," came from the crowd, amid a roar. MIRS SMITH WAS TO SPEAK. Then came a scene such as was never known

in Boston. To the right of the band stand and about 400 feet away some one had placed a dry-goods box under a tree, and Miss Charlotte Smith of the Woman's Rescue League was assisted to mount it.

She immediately opened out on the crowd. but her words were drowned in the confusion. A rush was made and she was carried bodily ff the stand and thrown far into the crowd. This was done with a cheor and caused a laugh

The moment Miss Smith got her breath she way back to where the box had been. This time she had a heavy cane in her hand, and for a minute or, two kept an open

space around her. Leaning against the tree was a handsome banner with an inscription in gold that read:
"Objects-Industry, Morality, Justice."

This caught the eye of the now reckless mob, and with a shout they bore down on Miss Smith, passing entirely over her. In a second the banner was torn into shreds and the pole amashed to splinters.

A detail of policemen charged into the crowd just in the nick of time and carried Miss Smith out in their arms. After the police had carried Miss Smith out,

lucien Saniel, the Socialistic speaker of New York, with Mrs. S. H. Merrifield, a woman friend, and H. N. Casson succeeded in reaching the fence in front of the band stand.

It took only a small rush to bear the wire and broken palings down, so that the two women could be passed over, but the crowd was out for fun, and saw its opportunity in the New York orator.

Mr. Santel was built on broad lines by nature, and during forty years, of life he has added considerable superfluous flesh. He is a big man and can't climb. He tried every way he could to squeeze through the broken pal-ings and twisted wire. Then he attempted to

SANIEL ON ON THE BARB-WIRE PENCE. Swift apw his dilomma, and called upon the srowd w. give him a boost. With a sheer a

raised him high above the fence. Then they "testered" him, end for end, until some one

"let him go." They did let him go with a bang on the harbed wire ton of the fence. For a minute it looked as if he had been impaled. He clutched wildly at the wire, cutting his hands until they bled. Then he was pushed over, to the everlasting detriment of his clothes.

Again the storm burst in all its fury, and Mr. wift could be heard shouting passionately: Where are the police, who ought to be here doing their duty and protecting us?" Running to the opposite side of the stand he raised his arms warningly and continued:

"The police are standing out there when they ought to be in here doing their work. They are responsible, I say."

Then, pointing to six policemen who stood at the outskirts of the gathering, Swift said

impressively: "If anything happens here to-day it will be your fault. On you I lay the responsibility. With a rush like a mighty wave the crowd swept toward the band stand. Down went the fence with a crash, and big men were hurled up the steps of the structure. Mr. Saniel turned white and disappeared around one of the posts.

Over a hundred howling men reached the inside of the stand before half that number ould be extricated from beneath the feet of the fighting mass.

THE ARMY SCATTERS.

It became certain that no procession through the streets of Boston would be permitted, and Swift passed the word to his followers to seatter. This they did as quietly as possible, the howling mob following the leaders.

The dispersed Industrial army were next

heard from during the evening at Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston, where 250 of them asembled, having taken various routes to that

It was their intention to camp on the Hyde Park Common, but the Selectmen and police of he town wied to disperse them. Falling in this, the electric lights about the common vere turned out and the remnants of the 'army" were left in darkness.

This had the desired effect and the army took its march to Dedham, where they were more cordially received. A large hall placed at their disposal and in that hall in Dedham the tired and battered survivors of the Boston Coxey army is spending its first

THE ORIGINAL COXEY CROWD,

Sunday Passed at Hogerstown and s HAGRESTOWN, April 22.-It is probable that the route for Coxey's army from Frederick to Washington will be changed.

Chief Browne says it depends on information that he expects soon. If the statement means anything it almost means that reenforcements have been secured to join the army between here and Washington. If Browne is dallying to await the return of

Coxey, it is certain that the last hope of a big demonstration is ended, and that a dispirited demonstration is ended, and that a dispirited band of idlers will be dispersed in a few days in the neighborhood of Washington.

Mayor Fleming of Frederick yesterday asked Sheriff Zimmerman to look at the "army." The Sheriffs report was favorable, but the Mayor looks upon the gathering as the forecumer of serious trouble. He has refused to allow the army to parade through the streets of Frederick, and says he will allow no public speechmaking. When this was reported to Brown to-day, he said:

orics, and says he will allow no public speechmaking. When this was reported to Brown
to-day, he said:
"Well. I guess I'd like to see him stop a
gathering of people from holding a peaceful
meeting. Just let him try it."
When told that the alternative was the
county jail. Brown said: "Then I guess we
will all go to jail."

As originally laid out the route was to be will all go to iall."

As originally laid out the route was to be from Frederick to Rockville by way of Ridge-ville, twenty miles longer than by the old National Pike direct from Frederick to Rock-

maional rike direct from Frederick to Rock-ville.

The change is to be made to shorten this march and make up for the delay in Hagera-town. As now arranged, the stops will be: Boonesboro, April 23: Frederick, 27: Urbana, 25: Clarkaburg, 26: Gaithersburg, 27: Rockville, 28; leaving three days to cover the 16 miles between Rockville and the Capi-tol. Browne has not officially announced the change of route, but says it is the most leasi-ble one and will probably be followed.

Large crowds visited the camp to-day, nearly \$50 being received at the gate. Browne

Large crowds visited the camp to-day, nearly 550 being received at the gate. Browne preached a sarmon in the morning on the vision of St. John in the isle of Patmos, and in the atternoon delivered his lecture on the "Rise and Fall of the National Finance."
At high the announcement was made that the start for fionneshero would be made at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
Browns received a number of telegrams to-night announcing the country of hodies of workingmen from different parts of the country. He said that 300 men were coming from Oklahoma under Leo Vincent and would join Coxey's men at Rockville.

AP AND TOWELS WITH The Leader of the Bridgeport Contingent Issnes Orders-H a Expectations,

BRIDGEPORT, April 22 .- As the time for the New England branch of the Industrial army to pass this way approaches the interest in the novement increases. In this city and vicinity there are a large number of believers of Covey. tisement inserted in a local newspaper for reerults for the army has brought many answers. Women whose husbands have been out of vork are interested and are inquiring under what conditions their sex may enlist. George W. Sweetland of Bristol, who has been enlisting recruits for the army, will march on Tues-He says that the Connecticut division will be increased by recruits from every city through which the New England division will march. He has just issued the following man-

I have planned and perfected all necessary arrangements to meet the Industrial army of Boston at Hartford. All well and able-bodied men who are out of employment will have an men who are out of employment will have an opportunity to enlist in the movement. This march to Washington will not be a Sunday school pienic, but a trying ordeal. It means a long, weary journey over bad roads, through mud and dust, storm and heat. All recruits should provide themselves with a blanket and a change of underwear if they are fortunate to have any, not omitting a cake of soap, towels, and comb.

and comb.

In order to make the march from here to Hartford as easy as possible, I suggest that every Commonwealer carry a strong cane or walking stick. The distance will be about eighteen miles to Hartford and the Bristol beys will pass through the villages of Forestville, Planville, halting fifteen minutes for rost in each place, and from there to New Britain, where a stop of thirty minutes will be made, thus affording an opportunity in each place for unemployed men to enlist in the crusade. crusade."
In New Haven it is expected the peace army
will receive an ovation from the Yale students.

GEN. HARRISON ON COXETISM.

It Is Difficult to Porress the Eud-Washing-ton Must Deal With It, INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.-Ex-President Harrison last night talked on the Coxey Common-

weal movement, which has developed since he went to California. He said:
"I am not sufficiently acquainted with the character of the men who are enlisting in the on-to-Washington army to express myself as perhaps I should like. The movement is not a cause but an effect of sauses, which no good cause but an energy of causes, when no good citizen can conscientiously deny have a formuldable appearance. To properly speak of this one feature would necessitate a longthy discussion of the social and moral influences that underlie the old standing institutions of the country.

the country.

The men engaged in the march to Washington more intimately concern us just now. I am unable to say whether these recruits whose numbers are still small comparatively, represent the unemployed—men unavoidably without wors—or whether they are tramps.

On this point depends largely what they may be able to accomplish when they once reach Washington. The novelty of the army, the thirst for adventure, and kindred motives just now appeal largely to many to engage in the movement.

the movement.

They may have no settled purpose. They meet with a burrah in some places; at others they may be driven to unforcesen extremes by hunger or exposure. There is a disposition to pass on the Common weal as soon as it takes while it is split up in small divisions there

"Life's leaden burden pressed upon my brain.
And care within my bosom sate as Ring"—
until I came across Rudyard Kipling's "Plain
Tales from the Hills" and "Solviera Three"—
both of them, to be had at Loveli Correll &
Co.'s. 310 oth av.—Ads.

is no great hardship in earing for the men. When they finally reach Wassington well that is a question for Washington city to deal with."

Through Fifth Avenue and Central Park in an Open Baronche. Cover was not visited by Populists or sympa-

COXBY TARES A DRIFE

thizers with his army yesterday. Stave Brodie called to engage him to lecture. In the afternoon he went driving in an open barouche through Fifth avenue and Central Park and taiked to the reporters. Actors, sporting men, and curiosity seekers filled the lobby of the hotel during the day to eatch a glimpse of him. He received no news from his gang resterday aside from the newspaper accounts. He had no communication with the other gangs. Today he will call on Commissioner I. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Association and see if he can arrange excursion rates for a few hundred thousand men to Washington - with no return

thousand mea to stay in Washington some tirkets.

"We may have to stay in Washington some time." he said, "and after Congress has done what we want our men will go to work. There will be work snough for everybody if these two bills of mine are passed."

When asked whether he expected any trouble with the authorities at Washington, Coxey

When asked whether he expected any trouble with the authorities at Washington, Coxey said:

Not any more than I would expect a policeman to arrest me for walking on my own pramises. Washington belongs to the people; it is part of our property. A good many members of Congress have got an idea that they are our masters. We are going to show them that they are our servants."

Coxey will leave over the Pennsylvania Railroad this evening to join his crowd near Hagerstown.

COXET MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Diggs of Kannas Calls the Coxeytten Washington, April 22.-The Washington sympathizers with the Coxey army held a mass

meeting in Rechabite Hall last night The hall proved too small to accommodate the crowd which responded to the call, and many were turned away. Col. Redstone, Coxey's representative here, called the meet-ing to order, and J. R. Mahoney was chosen

Coxey's representative here, called the meeting to order, and J. R. Mahoney was chosen chairman.

Mrs. Anna L. Diggs of Kansas, the first speaker, characterized Coxey and his followers as patriots, and said that they were not seeking class legislation. A million people of the country were starving to death to-day and the men at the Capitol, with lucrative places, were doing nothing to help them. Members of Congress she termed filibusters, and urged their removal and replacement by men who would give honeat legislation.

Col. T. F. Roserts of Tennessee said Coxey and his associates represented the heart of the true American workingman.

He referred to the bond issue, and said that President Cleveland issued the bonds for the use of Wall street. The President represented a lot of unurers, and was a usurer himself.

Mr. J. Dewitt and ex-Congressman Wise of Arizona spoke briefly in support of the movement.

KELLEY PREDICTS BLOODSHED.

He Tells His Army Ther Will Have Trouble Before They Reach Washington CHICAGO, April 22.-A Tribune special from Council Bluffs, Iows, says that Gen. Kelly and several of his aides made addresses to the force last night, in which it was prophesied

that blood would be shed before the army reached its destination. Kelley made a wordy onslaught on the Democratic party. He charged that party with being directly responsible for the present deplorable plight of the industrials, and declared that the Democratic leaders had forfelted the respect and sympathy of the laboring classes.

In conclusion he said: "My comrades, we may have trouble before we reach Washington. Some of us may never return. It may be you or it may be me, and I have no doubt it will be some of us." Here he paused for a moment. The 2,000 men who surrounded him became as still as death. Then he continued: "All revolutions

have received a baptism of blood, and I don't expect this one will be an exception to the Then, turning to a number of citizens who had come out to bid him adieu, he said: Friends, you who have been so generous both

by word and deed, farewell." As the little General retired the soldiers sent up cheer after cheer until the demonstration became almost hysterical in its en-

KELLEY ON THE MARCH.

His Cohorts Are Living on the Best that Iowa Affords, OMARA, April 22.-Gen. Kelley and his army

narched twenty miles to-day toward Wash ington. To-night they are in camp at Neola. The country people are turning out by thou-

sands and contributing every comfort to the men. They hope to thus march to the Missis-All possible danger of trouble is past here

The militia of Omaha left its armory at 5 P. M ... and Omaha is quiet to-night. The Industrial received the order to move at 6:30 A. M. The men ceaned up their camp and the village hall was scrubbed and left as clean as hen the men were allowed to enter it. As early as it was, a good many citizens from

Council Bluffs had reached the camp, and delegation from Underwood stood at the head of the column. With cheers and goe ! wishes, of the column. With cheers and god wishes, the army marched away and soon disappeared over the hill.

The men moved steadily forward, and shortly before 11 o'clock they marched into Underwood, where the whole population stood ready to receive them with open arms. A platform had been erected on the principal corner, and flags and bunting floated in the bright sunlight.

and flaus and bunting floated in the bright sunlight.

The Underwood cornet band was out in uniform, and when the head of the procession began to countermarch, music, shouts, and the report of fireworks rent the air. That town is not incorporated, and in the absence of any civic organization a committee of leading citizens met the army.

The army reached Neola at 5:30 P.M. The Neola Council, Mayor, and prominent citizens met Kelley's men, and a procession of 2:500 citizens and the industrial army marched through the town to Butler's Grove, just east of Neola, on the banks of the Moaquite Creek. There the men are camped to-night. To morrow they will resume their march eastward and will make Avoca their next stopping place.

The indications are that Kelley's march will.

ward and will make Avora their next stopping place.

The indications are that Kelley's march will be a triumphant demonstration clear arross the State. The people of that part of the State were never so stirred up as they are new and it would not be safe for a railroad official to express his opinion around here.

The people were so indignant at the utterances of Judge Hubbard when he acknowledged that he was responsible for calling out the militia and remarked that the public might be doubly damned, that they hanged him in effigy to a telegraph pole on one of the night me doubly damned, that they hanged dim in effigy to a telegraph pole on one of the

JONES'S RECRUITS AT BALTIMORE.

The Bull Pup Coxey is with Them, and a Large Crowd Mests Them. Baltimons, April 22.-Lieut. Clinton, with eighteen footsors, bedraggled Philadelphia Coxer privates, and a war-scarred buil pup. 'Coxey," arrived at Orangeville, a suburb of Baltimore, this evening, and pitched their

tent. This unassuming body represented the Schurikill Legion of Cozer's Army of the Commonweal. Gen. Christopher Columbus Jones, who was

expected to join his forces here, disappointed his followers, but a crowd of 2.000 men and boys gave the tired trampers an enthusiastic welcome.
A public meeting will be held in the city tomorrow night, when Jones, Clinton, and others
will deliver addresses.
Clinton expects to greatly augment his
brigade before leaving Faltimore Passday
morning on the march to Washington.

DISCUSSING COXETISM.

Chicago Remedy to Provide Work for the Unemployed of the Country. CHICAGO, April 22 .- The White City Cooperalive Association met to-day in the Masonic Temple to discuss Coxorism. The object of

Blooth and a legate under the latter's will for \$10,000, is causing the executors some little inconvenience in a legal way. The executors are E. C. Henedict, William Bispham, and John H. Magonigle. The will disposed of personal property to the value of about \$60,000 most of which went to Edwin Booth's daughter.

The law provides that executors shall file with the Surrogate, within three months an inventory of the estate; but although nearly eight months have passed no inventory has been filed in this case. Dr. Hooth's lawyers, W. W. Cuiver and William Barnes of M. Nassau street, applied to Surrogate Arnoid last week for an order on the executors to file an inventory at once. This order was granted, and was served on the executors on Saturday. One of the executors: We grant that this order, signed by the Surrogate, is perfectly legal, and we will have the inventory filed on or before the 24th. The reason it has not been done before is because we thought by delay until a year after the probate of the will we would be able to save money by reason of a lower assessment and tax. Dr. Booth and his actionneys have had full access to the inventory of the estate that was made by appraisars appointed by the Surrogate. They have availed themselves of this privilege, and his action now is to say the least, peculiar."

Dr. Booth, it is said, expected a larger legacy than \$10,000. the association is the colonization of the unemployed into settlements. A committee has been appointed to confer with other associations and with the Coxey Commonweal with the idea of framing a peti-Gea. C. First Co. of 14th at egon to go to 25d at. Not a faw places of out-of-signs furniture, but every article is marked town to cost. -- Ade.



HENCE, AS DID THE STREET BAND? And Now the Bronkiya and Jersay City Masteal Unions Are Moving to Hanish Roth-Restrictions on Street Musicians in Europe-The Padrone and Contract Ev. 1. The musical unions of Brooklyn and Jersey

City are agitating against the German street bands, and it is probable that the unions will combine in an effort to have them suppressed. as they were suppressed by the efforts of the Mutual Musical Protective Union of this city six years ago. The street bands are described as a post by the union musicians, and they also say they are a menace to the health of the eltican. The principal objection to the bands. however, arises from the fact that their work is a severe reflection on the artistic ability of the American musician. The street bands do not affect the union musicians in a financial war, to any extent worth speaking about, as they are utterly incapable of furnishing the sort of work demanded. In order to become a member of one of the unions nowadays, a musician has to qualify as a first-class artist before an examining board of expert musicians. This is the bar that prevents the street bands from

becoming members of the union.
In many of the large cities in Europe the street bands are prohibited from playing, and there are edicts against them in many of the big cities in Germany. They are not allowed to practise in Berlin, London, or Paris, and were adjudged intolerable nuisances there years ago, Once a year for a stated period they are allowed the privilege of playing at Leipste is during the annual exposition, and before they are permitted to play they must receive a license from the Burgermeister. That dignitary judges for himself the bands that are capable of playing in the city during the fair and appoints a time when they shall appear and give proof of their capability. It is gen erally early in the day when the bands appear to procure their licenses. The Burgermeiste sits on a stand in an open lot and the bands march before him and play. Licenses to the separate bands are then given or refused, as the Burgermeister sees fit.

The street bands which are imported to this country are composed for the most part of peasant boys from Bohemia. They are selected more with a regard for their lung power than their knowledge of music. When the lusty peasant has become proficient enough to blow two or three notes on some one of the instruments so that he can join in with the reathe is considered ready for work. He then puts all the power he can into the instrument and chimes in with the others in the grand outburst of blatant discord.

Each band has one or two musicians, however, who can play the airs. Thus it is that the band is led by the clarionet or cornet, while the rest simply blow the accompaniment. The peasant boy is bound over by his father or family to a sort of padrone, and if the boy is coming to this country he has to work for a certain period without pay to reimburse the provided with a uniform and his board is also charged up to him. His salary, when he has paid for his instrument and all other pecessary equipment, ranges from \$2 to \$3 a week, and this is considered a munificent sum by the

The importing of street bands had developed into a big industry, which was enriching a number of persons up to the time when the

a number of persons up to the time when the Contract Labor laws were stringently enforced and the unions drove these imported bands out of New York city. The street bands were fast superseding the regular musicians in parades and other affairs in which the participants did not care much about the character of the music so long as it was loud enough. The politicians found them cheapand active during campaigns, and, in a small war, they were a deriment to the regular musicians. Now the unions are so powerful that a politician would not dare engage one of the cheap bands.

There were other drawbacks to the use of "Dot Leedle Cherman Pand," as Gus Williams called it. Their renerioire consisted of only two or three airs, and these were the German national airs or songs that were popular in the Vaterland. They were liable, for instance, at a politicial meeting to play "Die Wacht Am Rhein" for "The Star Spangled Inamer, and when leading the Ancient Order of Hibernians on St. Patrick's Day to play. Ich weiss nicht was soil as Redeuten" for "The New Iork union made a long and determined fight against them and finally succeeded in driving them from the city, it was not without opposition, however, as the bands were very popular among the lower chases and were particularly numerous on the east side. The union also decired that by inciting children to dance American l'atriot Societs, read a paper, which will be forwarded to Senator Peffer, and which included a petition to Congress, as follows:

"That the executive body be asked to form a bill to give the sum of \$5,000,000 or more, if necessary, for the nurpose of obtaining land and furnishing material to make homes of the soil for all who wish to go and more, especially for the poor and unemployed; and also that farming be made easy by raising cattle, sheep, and hoge in a climate where they can be raised without much labor, and thus relieve farmers who spend the summers' energies to carry animals through the winters; also that wheat and other coreals be raised in climates best adapted for them, saving the wasted energies of crop fallures." for intoxication. Dalrymple climbed up a lamp post and addressed his companion as follows:

"Fellow citizens, let us organize, as it were, and then again get together. Do we want work?"

"No, no!" shouted the audience of one.
"Bight you are, my worthy subjects," continued the speaker. "What we want is money and lots of it. Let us march in a hody to the capital and there demand our rights as intelligent citizens and citizenesses!"

"Hoovoo for Coxey's array." shouted Grappe.

sition, however, as the hands were very popular among the lower classes and were particularly numerous on the east side. The union also deciared that by inciting children to dance the street bands injuriously affected their moral growth. The bands were dubbed "mutguter bands" by the east side boys, probably because one or two of the tooters usually stood with one foot on the curb and the other in the guiter, which gave them a good brace in exerting all their wind power. The German boys call them "lietteibube," which translated literality means "beggar boys." To be called this is considered an unbearable insuit by the bands, and many a pitched battle has resulted between a band and an east side gang on this account. Another form of teasing the street bands is that of sucking lemons while they are playing. One of these musicians was arrested in Williamsburgh recently for giving a boy a lad beating for doing this. The boy, it was thought, was seriously injured, but he recovered in time, and the musician was discharged.

Organ grinders are also considered a musician for the musician have the same grievance against these as they have against the street bands. The padrone system controls those also, they say, and their appearance generally is demoralizing to the musicial education of the public. The union musicians reason that the citizen will rather stay at home and listen to poor music when he can hear it for little or nothing than go and say for hearing the genuine article, When the street bands were fanished from this city, an ordinance was passed limiting the number of organ grinders to 500 and requiring these to secure licenses at \$1 aniece. The first year the full number of licenses was issued, but the number has gradaily dwindled until at present there are fewer than 200. Only forty-eight licenses have been leaved this year. The ordinance also forbids the organ grinders from playing within 200 yards of a place of worship or hospital. They may be arrested if you go the beauty of the sound only the simulator of

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SOUTHERN STATES TO THE REAR. Their Representation in Republican Con-

ventions Likely to be Curtailed. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.-There will be meeting of the committees of the Republican League here to-morrow, which may have an Important influence upon the Republican Congressional plan of campaign. One of the chief things to be considered is what disposition shall be made of the Republican party South, so far as its representation in the liepublican National Convention is concerned This question will come up directly in the to be made by the Committee of Nine, which was appointed by the Republican League Convention held at Chattanooga last year, which was instructed to consider and report upon the whole question. to consider and report upon the whole question. Strange as it may seem, the circumstances under which this committee was appointed were hostile to the continuance of the system by means of which skeleton Republican party organizations in the South at so many Republican National Conventions, often by corrupt means, have been able sometimes even to determine the nomination of the candidates for President and Vice-President.

Although the league meeting at which this Committee of Nine was appointed was held in a Southern State, it is ascertained that the sentiment of that Convention was opposed to the present system, and that the Southern Republicans of most importance, with some notable exceptions, were of the opinion that the States whose electoral votes were pretty certain to be coast for the Republican candidates ought to control the nominating Convention. This com-

control the nominating Convention. This committee has been in constant communication with the Republican leaders of all sections since it was appointed and is now prenared to make its report.

There is good reason for the statement that the majority opinion in this committee is in favor of a radical change in the present system and the adoption of a plan by which the states which cast the Republican electoral votes or which may be reasonably expected to do so, shall have the right to select the Presidential candidates and not be oversianghed by delegates from states where there is in fact no real Republican organization, and has not been since 187th.

NEW YORK 10 STAY IN THE TROPICS. Her Crew to Get Its Fill of Target Practice

and Great Gan Drille. WASHINGTON, April 22.-Secretary Herbert intends giving the officers and crew of the cruiser New York full opportunity to become familiar with the battery and ammunition hoists, and to become more efficient in drills and discipline by a longer stay in the West Indies than Capt. Philip expected to have when he departed from Brazil

The ship will remain in the West Indies for the present and her crew will be put through a course of target practice and great gun drills. Orders have been i-sued for her to proceed from Martinique to Kingstown, and after remaining there a few days she will sail for aome of the other islands near by.

The Department never intended to order the New York to Bluefields, and her detention in the West indies is due solely to the hecretary's belief that a stay there would be decidedly beneficial to efficiency of discipline. He is provoked with reports from the ship, and especially one made by Admiral Benham, who describes the vessel as being in a very little better condition than when she was inspected by the Belknap Board. the present and her crew will be put through

THE MEMORY OF JOAN OF ARC

A Service in Her Honor Reld in the Cathe. dral of Notre Dame.

PARIS. April 22. - A solemn service in honor of Joan of Arc was held to-day in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The Archbishop of Paris officiated, and Father Feuillette preached a sermon concerning Joan's unselfish devotion to God and France

Among the 6,000 or 7,000 persons present were many Deputies, Government officials, army officers, and most persons who are conspicuous among the diplomatiats who attended the service were Count Hoyos, Austrian Ambassador, and Baron Mohrenneim, Russian Amtassador, Each was accompanied by his full staff. Near them sat the Orleans princes who are still allowed in France, many Senators, and numerous academicians.

benators, and numerous academicians.

The principal ceremony consisted in laying at the feet of the statue of Notre Dame de Paris a fac-simile of the famous banner which Joan of Arc bore to victory. The new hanner was deposited at the spot where, according to tradition, Joan's mother pleaded before the Papal delegate for her daughter.

Another Royal Wedding. BRUSSELS, April 22.-The wedding of the Princess Josephine, daughter of the Count of Flanders, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen will be celebrated here on May 22. It will not be such a grand function as has been expected. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse have accepted invitations. The only other roral guests from abroad will be the Dowager Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the bridegroom's grandmother; the Queen of Saxony, the Archduchess Stephanie of Austria. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the bridegroom's father, and Princes William and Ferdinand, brothers of the Belgian royalties. Sigmaringen will be celebrated here on May 22.

Steerage Traffic from England, LONDON, April 22.-The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines have completed arrangements for direct steerage passenger traffic between England and the United States. The fare from Southampton to New York will be \$18.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The Paris city loan of 200,000,000 francs has been subscribed ninety-eight times over.

The San Luca Academy of Arts. Rome, has nominated Prof. Burne Jones of New York as an academician of merit in the architectal class.

The Social Democratic Congress will be held in Frankfort-on-the-Maine this year, as the Havarian Government has forbidden its meet-ing in Nuremberg.

Gideon Lee of this city died suddenly of heart disease at a boarding house in San Antonio, Texas, last evening. He was 70 years of age. He went to San Antonio two weeks ago to look after extensive property interests in that part of Texas. He leaves a wife and three children. He was a member of the Century Club.

tiam Jones's Prescription for Billousnes. From the Salared in Finity News,

Waco. April 16.—After the tremendous men's meeting last night brother ram Jones was thoroughly exhausted, and he felt sick. Brother Jones is of a bilious temperament, and his sallow complexion tells planly that while all is well between Brother Jones and his sool there is war between him and his liver. Brother Jones felt bad at Ledtime, and Brother Owens told him: "Go to God with it, brother; he is straighten you out."

Take a dose of pills," suggested the reporter. And Brother Jones followed the advice of Owens and the reporter, and as a result when he got up this morning he was all right and much refreshed. He said:

Ivayor was the thing, but I must admit that the pills did nuch good, and from now on my prescription for biliousness will be one prayer and three pills before bedtime."

Haman Sympothy.

John Tops Eggs. He reading paper Here's a note about an accident at white's house. The servant girl put some gunpowder in the fire and she was blown through the roo!

She sympathetically) Poor Mrs. White has so much trouble with her girls! They are always leaving her without giving notice. CALLABAN'S SPECIAL TRAIN.

It Was a Stolen Loromotive, and They Wrecked It to Stop H m.

From the Champs Lar y T stars It was a mad ride Michael Callahan had on an Illinois Central switch engine he atole near the Terminal Station yesterday at 4 A. M. A deralling switch threw the machine off the track at reventy-list street and hinney avenue before it had passed the first quarter of a mile, or a serious accident might have happened. When detailed the craxy engine was within thirty test of gaining the main track of the South Chicago branch. The engine was not No. 1, and is used for switching cars in Jackson Park. It stood south of the Terminal Station Saturday night with stamm up, but without the lamps fighted. The day crew had gone home, and the engine was in the care of a "hostler," James Glessford, Glessford was keeping up the fire, and at o'clock went to the shanty near by to fill his oil can. He had a commanion, Charley Frieson, with him, and the two were carrying on a lively conversation.

Michael Callahan, who came down the track just as the two men were leaving the engine. It was a mad ride Michael Callahan had on

Michael Callahan, who came down the track just as the two men were leaving the engine, was struck with a desire to take a ride. He did not know where nor gared, but he had seen engines used a good deal and knew how to handle the lever. So he climbed in the cab steatishly and opened the throatire. Old No. I gave a sudden lurch and was off on the switch for the main track, hardly a quarter of a mile away. While Glessford was oney with the old can in the shantr. Erieson saw the engine move off. He called to the hoster, who rushed out in pursuit. But the locomotive distanced Glessford at the start and kept gaining rapidly. The man thought of the deralling switch, and, frightened at the aspect of either wrecking the engine there or passing it out upon the main tracks, ran like the wind in pursuit.

switch, and, frightened at the aspect of either wrecking the engine there or passing it out upon the main tracks, ran like the wind in pursuit.

William Keller, who sits up in the switch tower at Seventy-first atreet, heard the "crazz" enginer rumbling down the track, and for a moment considered giving it the oleast tracks. Then he foresaw the greater consequences of collision beyond, and let the wild engineer take his own course. On Callahan brought the swiftly moving locomotive. In another instant the derailing switch was reached, and the locomotive, still on its wheels, was cutting and humping over the tless of the Seventy-lirst street crossing. The window glass of the cabin was smashed, the headlight was cracked, and flying oil bespattered the mad engineer and the r of of the cabin. Then the wheels cut deep into the sand and the engine slooped. Immediately Callahan reversed the lever and then pulled it again. He was determined to go on further.

He fore Switchman Kelley reached the spot where the locomotive was imprisoned in the sand Glessford arrived. He cilmbed into the cab and deal the man at the lever a savage blow with his fist. Callahan was knocked off the engine, and immediately started away on a run. He succeeded in eluding the railroaders in the dark and reached his home, 6,302 Kinner avenue. Glessford picked up the fugitive's hat near the engine and sent police out to look for him. Officer W. J. Simmonds arrested him on the street in the afternoon be only wanted a little ride, and had no particular destination when he started. He sava he had been drinking and was not altogather re-punsible, He complains that the heaternoon he only wanted a little ride, and had no particular destination when he started he surprise he did not close for him. Officer W. J. Simmonds arrested him on the street in the afternoon.

Callahan said yesterday afternoon he only wanted a little ride, and had no particular destination when he started, he said, the switch would have been closed without question. Then the made regi

Roming and Happ'ne a.

Pres the Washington Peet.

"Behold the average colored laborer on a Southern plantation," said the Hon, P. B. Winston of Minnesota and Virginia. "How has and seek he looks; how his shining eyes and amoth econy skin reveals the robust physical man. He is a tree of perfect health, and to wint does he owe his sucure condition? I'll tell you in two words—corn bread. There is the grandest feed product in the world, and all ilonor to the noole American who is trying to teach the Old World people the various delicious uses of corn, and the many palastole ways it can be prepared for the table.

"If it were not for corn, I don't know how many of the poor people of Virginia, white and black, would exist. It is in reality the mainstay of life in many localities of the old state. But to really love corn bread I think one must be used to it from childhood. Southern-born men of the old regime commenced gnawing on corn pones when they were issues. As they grew older the pone accompanied them on every hunting and fishing expedition, and ac, when maturity was reached, over in some form or other was wanted at the table three times a day. This fact will, I think, minital against any extensive use of the versal as food among the recopie of Europe—they haven't been used to it. It has always puzzled me that our own people, outside of the south, full to appreciate the glories of mairs. In the great corn-growing States of the West its use is very limited, and the Eastern mind, so far as corn is concerned, is a howling wilderness."

Reformed Grometer.

Almost a hundred years ago two men set out from Virginia to visit the Scioto Valier, of the beauty and fertility of which that had beard alliaring reports. On the third night they reached Clarksourgh, where they put up with a man who appeared to be honest but old-fashioned and illiterate.

"Can you tell us how far it is to Marietta, and what sort of a road we shall find?" asked one of the travellers.

"Yes," answered the host, "that is exactly what I can do, for I was appointed one of the viewers to lay out the road, and nave just returned from the performance of that duty."

"That is fortunate. What do you call the distance."

"Well, the distance on a siraight line, which we first run, was seventy-five miles; but on from the Youth's Compraion.

Well, the distance on a similabiline, which we first run, was seventy-like miles; but on our way inche we discovered and marked another line, which was much nexter.

The two travellers had each spent some years in the study of surveying, and were more or less anused at the blea of a line shorter than a straight line between two given points.

However, the next morning they took the roots which their informant had pronounced route which their informant had pronounced the shorter and true enough, they found his statement correct for the crocked road went round the hills while the straight one went over them, and the distance round was less than the distance over.

From the Det to I I am Press. The distinguished Detroiter had been in Chicago on a visit of assersi weeks, and when he returned a reporter, who thought he might get a good new, called to interview him.

"How long were you in thicago?" he asked, after a lew prelimination.

"Five weeks."

"Eig town, lan't it?"

"Slightly large."

"You had a pretty fair apportunity of testing the climate, didn't you?"

"Excellent."

ing the climate, didn't you?

"Excellent"

"Well what do you think of it?"

"Yours is a family journal, len't it?"

"Yes, sir," replied the reporter, wondering what the mischiof that had to do with it.

Well, sir, what I it had do it is interir unfit for publication in such a medium, and you must excuse me, and the rest of the interview didn't amount to much.

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